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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
OAKLAND DIVISION**

LISA VIZCARRA, individually, and on behalf of those similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

V.

UNILEVER UNITED STATES, INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 4:20-cv-02777-YGR

**NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION;
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR CLASS
CERTIFICATION**

Date: September 14, 2021

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Courtroom: 1 (1301 Clay Street)

Judge: Hon. Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers

UNREDACTED

CONTAINS INFORMATION MARKED AS CONFIDENTIAL

PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION
Vizcarra v. Unilever United States, Inc., No. 4:20-cv-02777-YGR

1 **NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR CLASS CERTIFICATION**

2 TO DEFENDANT AND ITS ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

3 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT on September 14, 2021, at 2:00 p.m., or as soon thereafter
4 as the matter may be heard, in the United States District Court, Northern District of California,
5 Oakland Courthouse, Courtroom 1 – 4th Floor, located at 1301 Clay Street, Oakland, California
6 94612, before the Honorable Yvonne Gonzalez Rogers, plaintiff Lisa Vizcarra will, and hereby
7 does, move, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, to certify the following
8 class:

9 All persons who purchased Breyers Natural Vanilla Ice Cream in the State of
10 California at any time from April 21, 2016 through the final disposition of this
Action.

11 Excluded from the Class are: governmental entities; Defendant; any entity in which Defendant has
12 a controlling interest; Defendant's officers, directors, affiliates, legal representatives, employees,
13 successors, subsidiaries, and assigns; and any judge, justice, or judicial officer presiding over this
14 matter and the members of their immediate families and judicial staff.

15 The Class will pursue claims under California's Unfair Competition Law, Cal. Bus. &
16 Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq. ("UCL"); False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500
17 et seq. ("FAL"); and Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 et seq. ("CLRA").

18 Plaintiff further requests that the Court appoint (1) Plaintiff Lisa Vizcarra as the class
19 representative on all claims, and (2) Reese LLP and Sheehan & Associates, P.C., as co-lead class
20 counsel.

21 This motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, the accompanying
22 Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of Michael R. Reese and the exhibits
23 attached thereto, the Declaration of Dr. J. Michael Dennis and the exhibits attached thereto, and
24 on such other written and oral arguments as may be presented to the Court.

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Date: June 11, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

REESE LLP

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5 **REGULATIONS**

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8	Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750, et seq. ("CLRA")	passim

9 **RULES**

10	Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23	passim
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1 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

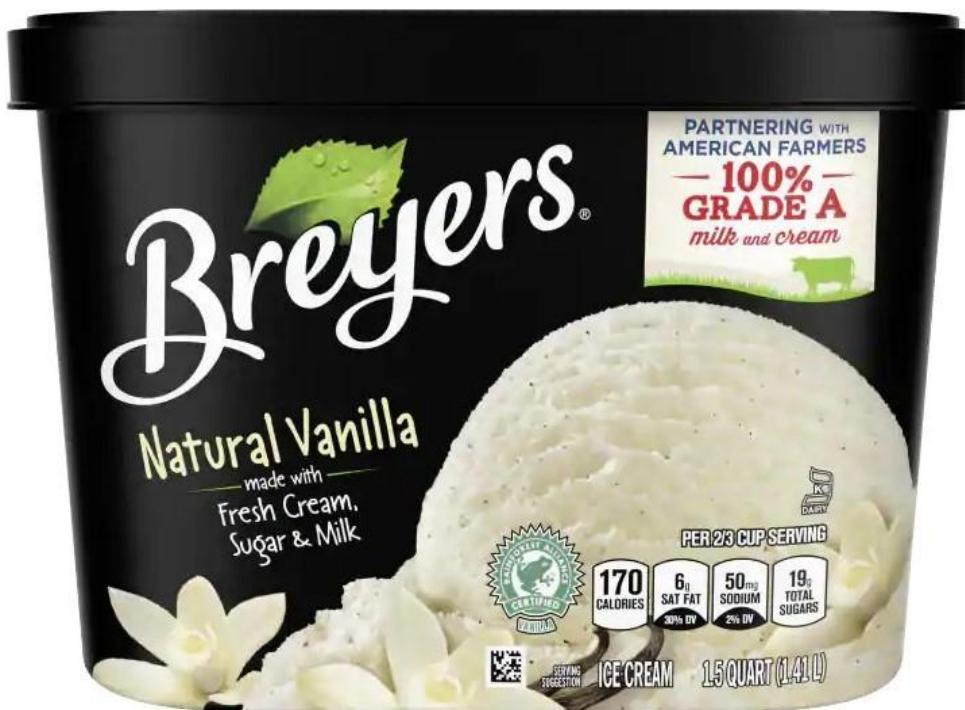
2 Plaintiff Lisa Vizcarra (“Plaintiff”) respectfully submits the following in support of her
 3 motion for class certification under Federal Civil Procedure Rules 23(a), (b)(2) and (b)(3) on
 4 behalf of all persons residing in California who have purchased Breyers Natural Vanilla Ice
 5 Cream for their own use and not for resale, since April 21, 2016 (“Class Period”).

6 **I. STATEMENT OF ISSUES TO BE DECIDED**

7 Has Plaintiff met the requirements of Rule 23 for certification of the proposed class?

8 **II. INTRODUCTION**

9 Unilever United States, Inc. (“Defendant” or “Unilever”) manufactures, markets, and
 10 sells Breyers Natural Vanilla Ice Cream (the “Product”). Plaintiff alleges she was misled by
 11 Defendant’s labeling of the Product, shown below.



24 Based on the label, which displays the statement “Natural Vanilla” and images of vanilla
 25 plant flowers and beans, and a scoop of ice cream with noticeable dark specks (the “Vanilla
 26 Representations”), she believed the Product’s vanilla flavor came only from the vanilla plant.
 27 Class Action Complaint, ECF No. 1, at ¶ 12. Plaintiff’s Complaint alleges that, in fact,
 28

1 Defendant adds vanilla flavoring from non-vanilla plant sources. *Id.* at ¶ 27. Plaintiff brings
 2 claims for violation of the unlawful and unfair/fraudulent prongs of California's Unfair
 3 Competition Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200 et seq. (the "UCL"), violation of
 4 California's False Advertising Law, Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500 et seq. (the "FAL"), and
 5 violation of California's Consumers Legal Remedies Act, Cal. Civ. Code §§ 1750 et seq.
 6 ("CLRA"). *Id.* at ¶¶ 92-122. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages and restitution based on the price
 7 premium that she and all other consumers paid. *Id.* at ¶¶ 71-74. Plaintiff also seeks injunctive
 8 relief for future harms in the form of labeling changes. *Id.* at ¶¶ 92-122; Prayer for Relief.

9 This matter is a textbook case for class certification. All consumers in the proposed class
 10 saw the same Vanilla Representations on the Product's label throughout the Class Period. All
 11 consumers received the same thing—a Product that does not derive its vanilla flavor exclusively
 12 from the vanilla plant. Whether Defendant's label is misleading, and whether it is material to
 13 consumers, will be determined by reference to the objective "reasonable consumer" standard
 14 and, thus, will be established by common, class-wide proof. The class's monetary injury
 15 likewise is susceptible to class-wide proof in the form of Plaintiff's proposed conjoint price
 16 premium methodology as explained in the expert report of Dr. J. Michael Dennis. These are the
 17 main issues in Plaintiff's claims for damages, and they predominate over any individualized
 18 issues that Defendant may conjure up.

19 With respect to her claims for injunctive relief, Plaintiff already established that she has
 20 standing for such relief. *Vizcarra v. Unilever United States, Inc.*, No. 4:20-cv-02777-YGR,
 21 2020 WL 4016810, at *6 (N.D. Cal. July 16, 2020). Final injunctive relief in the form of labeling
 22 changes is appropriate for the class as a whole. As discussed further below, all requirements of
 23 Rule 23(a) are met as well. Accordingly, Plaintiff has met the standard for certifying the
 24 proposed class under Rule 23(b)(2) and Rule 23(b)(3).

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1 **III. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

2 Throughout the Class Period, Defendant labelled each and every Product with the same
 3 Vanilla Representations. Plaintiff saw and relied upon the Vanilla Representations in purchasing
 4 the Product. According to Plaintiff's expert witness, Dr. J. Michael Dennis, Plaintiff's
 5 understanding and reliance on the Vanilla Representations on the Product's label is in line with
 6 those of other reasonable consumers. However, as Defendant now concedes, [REDACTED]
 7 [REDACTED]
 8 [REDACTED].
 9

10 **A. Plaintiff's Reliance and Economic Injury in Purchasing the Product During the
 11 Class Period**

12 Plaintiff purchased the Product approximately once every two months during the Class
 13 Period for her and her spouse's consumption, including at a Safeway in Daley City, California,
 14 and at a Lucky on Sloat Boulevard in San Francisco. *See* Plaintiff's Response to Defendant's
 15 Interrogatory No. 4, dated September 30, 2020, attached as Exhibit A to Declaration of Michael
 16 R. Reese ("Reese Decl."). Plaintiff understood the representations on the Product to mean that it
 17 would only have flavoring from vanilla from the vanilla plant. Plaintiff's Response to Defendant's
 18 Interrogatory No. 13. Plaintiff was injured based on the price premium alleged to be charged for
 19 the Product. Plaintiff's Response to Defendant's Interrogatory No. 7.

20 **B. Consumers Have a Common Understanding of the Product's Label, That the
 21 Product's Vanilla Flavor Comes Exclusively from the Vanilla Plant**

22 Plaintiff's expert, Dr. J. Michael Dennis, is the Senior Vice President at the National Opinion
 23 Research Center ("NORC"), one of the premier survey research organizations in the United States.
 24 Dr. Dennis leads the online panel survey research business for NORC. *See* Declaration of J.
 25 Michael Dennis, Ph.D., dated June 11, 2021 ("Dennis Decl.") at ¶ 3. Using methodologies well
 26 established in the published literature, he polled more than 500 consumers residing in California
 27 who purchased the Product in the past 12 months, to determine how they understood the Product's
 28

1 label. *Id.* at ¶¶ 15-23. Using the same methodology accepted by the courts in numerous cases, he
 2 determined that a substantial majority — 79.9% — understood the Product’s label to mean that
 3 “all of the vanilla flavor” comes from the vanilla plant, *i.e.*, vanilla extract. *Id.* at ¶ 20. Consumers’
 4 understanding of the Product’s label did not vary statistically in terms of age, gender, or
 5 educational obtainment. Their perceptions also did not vary statistically by consumers’ past
 6 frequency of purchasing Breyers-branded ice cream or by whether Breyers-branded ice cream is
 7 the brand they purchase the most often. *Id.* at ¶ 21.

8 Dr. Dennis’ survey conforms with Defendant’s own marketing of its Product. Plaintiff will
 9 later prove at trial on the merits that Defendant stoked this perception, touting premium ingredients
 10 derived from the vanilla plant, [REDACTED]

11 [REDACTED]

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13 **C. Consumers Seek Out and Pay a Premium for a Product Whose Vanilla Flavor Is
 14 Exclusively from Real Vanilla**

15 Defendant falsely marketed the Product as being flavored exclusively with real vanilla
 16 because that misrepresentation is material to consumers and inflated the Product’s price.
 17 According to Dr. Dennis, 88.6% of those surveyed prefer to purchase a Product for which all of
 18 the vanilla flavor comes from the vanilla plant. Only 6.7% of consumers prefer to purchase a
 19 Product for which not all of the vanilla flavor comes from the vanilla plant. Dennis Decl. at ¶ 24.
 20 Thus, the source of the vanilla flavor is material to consumers’ purchasing decisions, with almost
 21 9 out of 10 preferring to purchase the Product for which the vanilla flavor is exclusively from
 22 vanilla extract. *Id.*

23 To measure and isolate the price premium that consumers paid as a direct result of
 24 Defendant’s misrepresentations, Dr. Dennis proposes choice-based conjoint analysis, a widely
 25 accepted methodology. Dennis Decl. at ¶¶ 77-79. Choice-based conjoint analysis utilizes a survey
 26 where respondents are presented with various choices of product attributes, prices, and
 27 alternatives. Respondents are asked to rank their preferences, which allows researchers to then

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1 apply statistical methods, including regression analysis, to value those attributes in the market. *Id.*
 2 at ¶¶ 84-105. In calculating the price premium statistics, Dr. Dennis would select price points for
 3 the market simulations that correspond to the actual prices paid by consumers for the Products
 4 using, *inter alia*, pricing data obtained from Defendant through discovery. By using actual real-
 5 world pricing of the Products sold during the Class Period, he would incorporate into his market
 6 simulation both demand- and supply-side factors that determine actual, real-world transaction
 7 prices. *Id.* at ¶¶ 97, 120. He also would conduct a number of verifications to ensure the quality of
 8 the data obtained. *Id.* at ¶¶ 97-120.

9 **D. Defendant Engaged in the Same Misconduct Throughout the Class Period**

10 All of the Product's vanilla flavor does not come from the vanilla plant. Defendant admitted
 11 that the Product is flavored [REDACTED]. *See* Defendant's
 12 Response to Plaintiff's Interrogatory Request No. 5 and 6, attached as Exhibit B to Reese Decl.
 13 Throughout the Class Period, Defendant did not change the formula of the Product. *See*
 14 Defendant's Supplemental Response to Plaintiff's Interrogatory Request No. 4, attached as Exhibit
 15 C to Reese Decl. Moreover, the evidence establishes that Defendant displayed the Vanilla
 16 Representations on the front of all packages of the Product throughout the Class Period. Reese
 17 Decl. at ¶ 8; Defendant's Supplemental Response to Plaintiff's Interrogatory Request No. 8,
 18 attached as Exhibit D to Reese Decl.

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1 **IV. LEGAL STANDARD**

2 To obtain class certification, plaintiffs bear the burden of showing that they have met each
 3 of the four requirements of Rule 23(a) and at least one subsection of Rule 23(b). *Zinser v. Accufix*
 4 *Research Inst., Inc.*, 253 F.3d 1180, 1186, *amended by* 273 F.3d 1266 (9th Cir. 2001). “A party
 5 seeking class certification must affirmatively demonstrate . . . compliance with the Rule”
 6 *Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. v. Dukes*, 564 U.S. 338, 350 (2011) (“*Dukes*”).

7 Rule 23(a) provides that a district court may certify a class only if: “(1) the class is so
 8 numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable; (2) there are questions of law or fact
 9 common to the class; (3) the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the
 10 claims or defenses of the class; and (4) the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect
 11 the interests of the class.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1)-(4). That is, the class must satisfy the
 12 requirements of numerosity, commonality, typicality, and adequacy of representation to maintain
 13 a class action. *Mazza v. Am. Honda Motor Co., Inc.*, 666 F.3d 581, 588 (9th Cir. 2012).

14 If all four prerequisites of Rule 23(a) are satisfied, the Court also must also find that
 15 Plaintiff satisfies at least one of the three subsections of Rule 23(b). *Comcast Corp. v. Behrend*,
 16 569 U.S. 27, 33 (2013). As relevant here, Plaintiff seeks certification under Rule 23(b)(3) and
 17 23(b)(2). A class may be certified under Rule 23(b)(3) if a court finds that “questions of law or
 18 fact common to class members predominate over any questions affecting only individual members,
 19 and that a class action is superior to other available methods for fairly and efficiently adjudicating
 20 the controversy.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3). A class may be certified under Rule 23(b)(2) if a court
 21 finds that “the party opposing the class has acted or refused to act on grounds that apply generally
 22 to the class, so that final injunctive or corresponding declaratory relief is appropriate respecting
 23 the class as a whole.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2).

24 The class certification analysis “may ‘entail some overlap with the merits of the plaintiff’s
 25 underlying claim.’” *Amgen Inc. v. Conn. Ret. Plans & Trust Funds*, 568 U.S. 455, 465-66 (2013).
 26 Nevertheless, “Rule 23 grants courts no license to engage in free-ranging merits inquiries at the
 27 certification stage.” *Id.* at 466. “Merits questions may be considered to the extent—but only to the

1 extent—that they are relevant to determine whether the Rule 23 prerequisites for class certification
 2 are satisfied.” *Id.* If a court concludes that the moving party has met its burden of proof, then the
 3 court has broad discretion to certify the class. *Zinser*, 253 F.3d at 1186.

4 **V. ARGUMENT**

5 **A. The Class Satisfies the Requirements of Rule 23(a)**

6 **1. The proposed class—the members of which number in the thousands—
 7 satisfies numerosity**

8 Rule 23(a)(1) requires the class to be so numerous that joinder of all class members is
 9 “impracticable.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(1). While “[t]he numerosity requirement is not tied to any
 10 fixed numerical threshold[,] . . . [i]n general, courts find the numerosity requirement satisfied when
 11 a class includes at least 40 members.” *Rannis v. Recchia*, 380 Fed. App’x 646, 651 (9th Cir. 2010)
 12 (unpublished).

13 Here, Defendant is unlikely to contest numerosity because it is clear that the class is
 14 sufficiently numerous. *See Fitzhenry-Russell v. Dr. Pepper Snapple Group, Inc.*, 326 F.R.D. 592,
 15 607 (N.D. Cal. 2018) (finding numerosity requirement satisfied even though neither party
 16 addressed this prong with any detail). Defendant sold tens of thousands of units of its Product in
 17 California during the Class Period. *See* Reese Decl., Exhibit E (showing Defendant’s sales of
 18 Product for past five years).

19 **2. Plaintiff’s claims share common questions of law and fact**

20 Rule 23(a)(2) requires that “there are questions of law or fact common to the class.” Fed.
 21 R. Civ. P. 23(a)(2). “[A]ll questions of fact and law need not be common to satisfy the rule.”
 22 *Hanlon v. Chrysler Corp.*, 150 F.3d 1011, 1019 (9th Cir. 1998). “The existence of shared legal
 23 issues with divergent factual predicates is sufficient, as is a common core of salient facts coupled
 24 with disparate legal remedies within the class.” *Id.* In a false labeling case such as this, “the central
 25 question is whether [the defendant’s labels] were likely to deceive a reasonable consumer.” *Kumar*
 26 *v. Salov North America Corp.*, No. 14-cv-02411-YGR, 2016 WL 3844334, at *4 (N.D. Cal. July
 27 15, 2016). Under the UCL, CLRA, and FAL, “[p]laintiffs need not prove that the putative class

1 members individually relied on the allegedly misleading claims but instead that members of the
 2 public are likely to be deceived by those claims.” *McMorrow v. Mondelēz International, Inc.*, Case
 3 No. 17-cv-2327-BAS-JLB, 2021 WL 859137, at *12 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 8, 2021). Thus, where there
 4 are “identical statements on the labels of the products at issue,” the answer to that question will
 5 “be based on common facts.” *Kumar*, 2016 WL 3844334, at *4. As a result, “[i]n other consumer
 6 fraud cases in this district, courts have found similar common questions to be sufficient to satisfy
 7 commonality.” *Fitzhenry-Russell*, 326 F.R.D. at 607-08 (citing numerous cases).

8 In *Bailey v. Rite Aid Corp.*, -- F.R.D. --, Case No. 4:18-cv-06926 YGR, 2021 WL 1668003,
 9 at *5-9 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 28, 2021), this Court concluded that the plaintiff met his burden to show
 10 commonality for his UCL, FAL, and CLRA claims. This case is no different. Here, just as in
 11 *Bailey*, the “commonality requirement is met because two questions, which are integral to [her]
 12 claims under the UCL, FAL, and CLRA, can be resolved with common proof,” namely: (1) the
 13 question of whether the Vanilla Representations were likely to deceive reasonable consumers; and
 14 (2) whether the Vanilla Representations were material to reasonable consumers. *Id.* at *5.

15 **3. Plaintiff’s claims are typical of the other class members’ claims**

16 “Typicality focuses on the class representative’s claim--but not the specific facts from
 17 which the claim arose--and ensures that the interest of the class representative aligns with the
 18 interests of the class.” *Just Film, Inc. v. Buono*, 847 F.3d 1108, 1116 (9th Cir. 2017). “The
 19 requirement is permissive, such that representative claims are typical if they are reasonably
 20 coextensive with those of absent class members; they need not be substantially identical.” *Id.*
 21 “Some degree of individuality is to be expected in all cases, but that specificity does not necessarily
 22 defeat typicality.” *Hanlon*, 150 F.3d at 1020. Typicality is satisfied if the named plaintiff’s claims
 23 stem from the same practice or course of conduct that forms the basis of the class’s claims and are
 24 based upon the same legal remedial theory. *Wolin v. Jaguar Land Rover N. Am., LLC*, 617 F.3d
 25 1168, 1175 (9th Cir. 2010).

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1 Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the other Class members. She, like all class
 2 members: purchased the Product during the Class Period that Defendant had labeled with the
 3 Vanilla Representations; believed based on the Vanilla Representations that all of the vanilla flavor
 4 of the Product was from the vanilla plant; paid a price premium based on the Vanilla
 5 Representations; and seeks damages, restitution, and injunctive relief. *See Exhibit A to Reese Decl.*
 6 (Plaintiff's responses to Defendant's Interrogatories Nos. 4. 7. 13); Complaint at ¶¶ 92-122, Prayer
 7 for Relief. Courts routinely find similar facts sufficient for typicality. *See, e.g., Bailey*, 2021 WL
 8 1668003, at *9-10, *Pettit v. Procter & Gamble Co.*, No. 15-cv-02150-RS, 2017 WL 3310692, at
 9 *4 (N.D. Cal. Aug. 3, 2017) ("Pettit's claims are typical of the putative class claims; she claims to
 10 have purchased Freshmates under the apprehension they were appropriate for flushing down the
 11 toilet, and now alleges she is owed restitution of the price premium she paid for an ostensibly
 12 'flushable' product because P&G's 'flushable' label was false."). Differences in the specific
 13 purchase experience of the plaintiffs do not defeat typicality. *See, e.g., Fitzhenry-Russell*, 326
 14 F.R.D. at 609 (rejecting argument that the plaintiff was not typical because she likes the flavor and
 15 taste of the product and still would have bought it even without the "Made From Real Ginger"
 16 claim); *Pettit*, 2017 WL 3310692, at *4 ("Pettit's personal experience with [the product at issue]
 17 is not crucial to her typicality.").

18 For these reasons, Plaintiff's claims are typical of the other class members' claims.

19 **4. Plaintiff satisfies the adequacy-of-representation requirement because her**
 20 **interests coincide with the class's interests**

21 Rule 23(a)(4) requires that the class representative and class counsel "fairly and adequately
 22 protect the interests of the class." Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a)(4). In the Ninth Circuit, this is satisfied if
 23 (1) neither the representative plaintiff nor her counsel "have any conflicts of interest with other
 24 class members," and (2) the representative plaintiff and her counsel will "prosecute the action
 25 vigorously on behalf of the class." *Staton v. Boeing Co.*, 327 F.3d 938, 957 (9th Cir. 2003). Plaintiff
 26 has no conflict with other class members. *See Exhibit A to Reese Decl.* (Plaintiff's Response to
 27 Defendant's Interrogatory No. 15). She will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the
 28 members of the Class because it is in her best interest to prosecute the claims alleged in the

1 Complaint to obtain full compensation due to all members for the illegal conduct of which she
 2 complains. She stands in the same shoes as all other members of the Class, seeks the same relief
 3 as the other class members, and has a common interest in obtaining all of the relief sought.
 4 Plaintiff's counsel also will adequately protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiff has retained
 5 counsel highly experienced in class-action litigation. *See Firm Resumes and Attorney CVs*,
 6 attached as Exhibits E and F to Reese Decl. Neither firm has any conflicts of interest with members
 7 of the Class. Reese Decl. at ¶ 15. Both Plaintiff and her counsel have prosecuted and will prosecute
 8 the action vigorously on behalf of the Class. *Id.* at ¶ 10-11. Consequently, Plaintiff has sufficiently
 9 established adequacy of representation. *See, e.g., Bailey*, 2021 WL 1668003, at *11-12.

10 Thus, all four prongs of Rule 23(a) are satisfied.

11 **B. The Class Satisfies Rule 23(b)(2)**

12 Rule 23(b)(2) applies "when a single injunction or declaratory judgment would provide
 13 relief to each member of the class." *Dukes*, 564 U.S. at 360. "When a class seeks an indivisible
 14 injunction benefiting all its members at once, there is no reason to undertake a case-specific inquiry
 15 into whether class issues predominate or whether class action is superior method of adjudicating
 16 the dispute." *Id.* at 362-63. "Predominance and superiority are self-evident." *Id.* at 363. Thus, "it
 17 is sufficient to meet the requirements of Rule 23(b)(2) that class members complain of a pattern or
 18 practice that is generally applicable to the class as a whole." *Rodriguez v. Hayes*, 591 F.3d 1105,
 19 1125 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal quotation marks omitted).

20 The remedy sought by Plaintiff is class-wide, homogenous injunctive relief, namely,
 21 changes to the Product's label to cure the deception. Given the significant suitability of this
 22 controversy to singular injunctive relief, Plaintiff has shown that a 23(b)(2) class should be
 23 certified. *See Zeiger v. WETPET LLC*, -- F. Supp. 3d --, No. 3:17-cv-04056-WHO, 2021 WL
 24 756109, at *30 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 26, 2021) (granting certification under Rule 23(b)(2), finding that
 25 an injunction "would prohibit the alleged misrepresentations as to all class members").

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1 **C. The Class Satisfies Rule 23(b)(3)**

2 The Class also satisfies both prongs of Rule 23(b)(3): predominance and superiority.

3 **1. Common questions predominate**

4 The predominance inquiry asks “whether proposed classes are sufficiently cohesive to
 5 warrant adjudication by representation. The focus is on the relationship between the common and
 6 individual issues.” *Stearns v. Ticketmaster Corp.*, 655 F.3d 1013, 1019 (9th Cir. 2011) (internal
 7 quotation marks and citation omitted)). Predominance does not require that all issues in the case
 8 be common. Rather, the common questions need only be “a significant aspect of the case . . . [that]
 9 can be resolved for all members of the class in a single adjudication.” *Mazza*, 666 F.3d at 589.
 10 Courts routinely find predominance in false labeling cases. “[B]ecause deception and materiality
 11 under the FAL, CLRA, and UCL are objective questions, they are ideal for class certification
 12 because they will not require the court to investigate class members’ individual interaction with
 13 the challenged products.” *Hadley v. Kellogg Sales Co.*, 324 F. Supp. 3d 1084, 1115 (N.D. Cal.
 14 2018) (internal quotation marks and edits omitted); *see also Bailey*, 2021 WL 1668003, at *13
 15 (“Courts routinely hold that if a plaintiff shows by a preponderance of the evidence that the
 16 questions of materiality and likelihood of deception can be resolved with common evidence based
 17 on the objective reasonable consumer standard, then common questions predominate over
 18 individual ones with respect to claims under the UCL, CLRA, and FAL.”; finding predominance
 19 and certifying 23(b)(3) class); *Kumar*, 2016 WL 3844334, at *7-10 (finding predominance in false
 20 labeling action based on common questions regarding deception, materiality, and class-wide proof
 21 of restitution; certifying class); *Mullins v. Premier Nutrition Corp.*, No. 13-cv-01271-RS, 2016
 22 WL 1535057, at *6-7 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 15, 2016) (same); *Pettit*, 2017 WL 3310692, at *2-4, 5.

23 Defendant likely will argue that questions regarding damages are individualized. Not so.
 24 At this stage, Plaintiff need only demonstrate the existence of a viable damages model that makes
 25 use of common, class-wide evidence. This remains true after the Supreme Court’s decision in
 26 *Comcast*, which reaffirmed that the issue of the commonality of damages calculation is just one of
 27 the factors in determining the predominance requirement under Rule 23(b)(3).

1 Here, Plaintiff's theory of liability is that Defendant misrepresented that the Product's
 2 vanilla flavor was exclusively derived from the vanilla plant and that this alleged misrepresentation
 3 caused consumers to pay a higher price for the Product. To measure the value of an individual
 4 product attribute such as a specific understanding of the label, Plaintiff's expert, Dr. Dennis,
 5 proposes a choice-based conjoint survey methodology. Dennis Decl. at ¶ 79. Dr. Dennis' proposed
 6 conjoint methodology has been used for decades by academic researchers, industry marketing
 7 departments, and government agencies to determine the price premium attributable to particular
 8 product attributes, such as label claims. *Id.* at ¶ 87. Choice-based conjoint analysis, which is the
 9 specific methodology Dr. Dennis will use, is the most widely used type of conjoint survey, and
 10 over 18,000 conjoint surveys are estimated to take place each year in commercial applications. *Id.*

11 Numerous courts have approved of conjoint analysis as a methodology to determine the
 12 price attributable to a misrepresentation on a product label. *Id.* at ¶¶ 80, 82. *See, e.g., McMorrow,*
 13 2021 WL 859137, at *7-10 (accepting Dr. Dennis' conjoint analysis methodology and certifying
 14 class); *Fitzhenry-Russell*, 326 F.R.D. at 603-06, 615 (accepting Dr. Dennis' conjoint analysis
 15 methodology and certifying class); *de Lacour v. Colgate-Palmolive Co.*, 16-cv-8364-KMW, 2021
 16 WL 1590208, at *15 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 23, 2021) (accepting Dr. Dennis' conjoint analysis
 17 methodology and certifying class); *see also Krommenhock v. Post Foods, LLC*, 334 F.R.D. 552,
 18 575 (N.D. Cal. 2020) (stating that “conjoint surveys and analyses have been accepted against
 19 *Comcast* and *Daubert* challenges by numerous courts in consumer protection cases challenging
 20 false or misleading labels”; accepting methodology and certifying class); *Bailey*, 2021 WL
 21 1668003, at *15 (“In mislabeling cases where the injury suffered by consumers was in the form of
 22 an overpayment resulting from the alleged misrepresentation at issue, such as here, courts routinely
 23 hold that choice-based conjoint models that are designed to measure the amount of overpayment
 24 satisfy *Comcast*'s requirements.”; accepting methodology and certifying class).

25 This Court should follow the same reasoning and conclude that Plaintiff has met her burden
 26 to show that her proposed damages model comports with *Comcast* and that damages are capable
 27 of measurement on a class-wide basis.

1 **2. A class action here is superior**

2 Rule 23(b)(3) enumerates four factors to consider with respect to “superiority”: “(A) the
 3 class members’ interests in individually controlling the prosecution or defense of separate actions;
 4 (B) the extent and nature of any litigation concerning the controversy already begun by or against
 5 class members; (C) the desirability or undesirability of concentrating the litigation of the claims in
 6 the particular forum; and (D) the likely difficulties in managing a class action.” Fed. R. Civ. P.
 7 23(b)(3). There is little to be gained by class members filing individual claims because the amounts
 8 are only a few dollars per purchase. Moreover, judicial resources would be conserved by
 9 concentrating the action in a single suit. Finally, the adjudication of class claims would not be
 10 significantly more burdensome than if the matter were prosecuted individually, whereas the
 11 prosecution of individual remedies could establish inconsistent standards of conduct for
 12 Defendant. Simply put, certification is appropriate because this case can be tried in a more
 13 efficient and practical manner on a class-wide basis. *See Zeiger*, 2021 WL 756109, at *23 (“Based
 14 on the amount at stake for any individual, it would be impracticable for them to carry out a full
 15 consumer protection case, especially given the expertise required in this one. A class action, on
 16 the other hand, would permit a jury to determine essentially all of the important questions in the
 17 suit on a class-wide basis.”); *Bailey*, 2021 WL 1668003, at *17 (finding class action treatment
 18 superior); *Fitzhenry-Russell*, 326 F.R.D. at 616 (same); *Krommenhock*, 334 F.R.D. at 567 (same);
 19 *McMorrow*, 2021 WL 859137, at *17 (same).

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VI. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff respectfully requests that this Court grant her motion for class certification and certify the following class:

All persons who purchased Breyers Natural Vanilla Ice Cream in the State of California at any time from April 21, 2016 through the final disposition of this Action.

Plaintiff further requests that the Court appoint (1) her as class representative on all claims and (2) Reese LLP and Sheehan & Associates, P.C. as co-lead counsel for the class.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: June 11, 2021

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